

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

DAVID RAMOS,

Petitioner,

V.

PAMELA BONDI<sup>2</sup>,  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Respondent.

7:21-CV-07881 (CS)

**RESPONDENT'S MOTION FOR  
PROTECTIVE ORDER**

## 1. Proposed Protective Order and Clawback Order

## PROTECTIVE ORDER REGARDING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

1. Respondent expects that information protected by federal law, including but not limited to the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, as amended (the Privacy Act), will be disclosed to Petitioner in the course of discovery and produced to the Court in pleadings, motions, and other documents. Specifically, the Respondent represents that it has in its possession one or more noncitizen files (hereinafter “A-files”) of individuals who are noncitizens, citizens, and/or lawful permanent residents of the United States. These A-files contain information that is, or may be, discoverable in the instant litigation, but the Respondent believes that the files are protected from disclosure under the Privacy Act. Additionally, the Respondent has in its possession Petitioner’s A-file, which contains identifying information, which is or may be discoverable, concerning individuals other than Petitioner. The Respondent believes that this information is also protected from disclosure under the Privacy Act. The Respondent

<sup>2</sup> Pamela Bondi is automatically substituted as the current Attorney General, pursuant to Rule 25(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

also has other records in its possession, including, but not limited to social security, military, and tax records, which may be otherwise discoverable in this action but which are protected from disclosure by various federal statutes including the Privacy Act.

2. Thus, with the agreement of the parties, the Court having determined that there is good cause for issuance of a protective order pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), and a clawback order pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d), to govern the disclosure, use, and handling by the parties and their respective agents, successors, personal representatives and assignees of certain information and items produced and received in discovery in the above-captioned action, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED as follows:

A. Definitions

1. “Action” shall mean the case captioned “David Ramos v. Pamela Bondi, 7:21-cv-07881-CS, SDNY.”
2. “Confidential Information” shall mean information that, at the time of its production in discovery in the action, or thereafter, is designated confidential by the Producing Party because of a good faith belief that the information: (a) is not in the public domain, or if in the public domain, is improperly in the public domain; and (b) is (i) a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information as such terms are used in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(1)(G), (ii) personal financial, medical or other private information relating to an individual that would properly be redacted from any public court filing pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2, or (iii) information protected from disclosure by the Privacy Act or any other federal law, including, but not limited to information about an individual regarding their education, financial transactions, medical history, criminal or employment history and that contains their name, or the identifying number, symbol, or other identifying articular assigned to the individual, such as a finger or voice print or photograph.
3. “Disclose” (or forms thereof) shall mean to distribute, provide, or otherwise make available for access, viewing, or copying. “Disclose” shall include the actual covered



document or item as well as the contents or information contained therein, such that disclosing a copy, summary, paraphrasing, or characterization would be considered a disclosure of the document itself for purposes of this Protective Order.

4. "Document" shall mean all items listed in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34(a)(1)(A) & (B).
5. "Challenging Party" shall mean any party who challenges the designation of information as Confidential Information under this Protective Order.
6. "Designating Party" shall mean the party or other person producing in discovery in the Action any information that the Producing Party seeks to designate and have treated as Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order.
7. "Producing Party" shall mean the person or party producing information in discovery in the Action.
8. "Receiving Party" shall mean any party who receives information that has been designated as Confidential Information.

**B. Purpose, Scope, and Limitations of Protective Order**

1. This Protective Order applies to discovery, pre-trial, and (to the extent approved by the Court) trial and post-trial proceedings in this action, whether the Documents are produced by a party or a person or entity who is not a party to this action (a "non-party"). It is also hereby ORDERED that the Respondent may: (a) produce documents to the Petitioner that are protected by the Privacy Act or any other statute, and the Respondent's production of such documents shall be considered to be "pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction" and authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(11), or any other similar statutory provision governing disclosure, so long as the Respondent designated the documents as CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER, and (b) produce documents without redaction of Confidential Information. This Order binds the Parties and their respective agents, successors, personal representatives, and assignees.

2. Nothing in this Protective Order supersedes existing independent statutory, law enforcement, national security, or regulatory obligations imposed on a Party, and this Protective Order does not prohibit or absolve the Parties from complying with such other obligations.
3. This Protective Order shall not prejudice in any way any party's ability to challenge the use or disclosure of information other than information designated as Confidential Information under this Protective Order in this Action. A party's compliance with the terms of this Protective Order shall not operate as an admission that any particular material is or is not (a) confidential, (b) privileged, or (c) admissible in evidence at trial.
4. The protections conferred by this Protective Order do not cover any information that (a) is properly in the public domain; (b) becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Protective Order, including becoming part of the public record in this Action through trial or otherwise; or (c) is known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Producing Party.
5. This Protective Order does not govern the use by the Parties of Confidential Information in open court at any hearing or trial, but the Parties reserve the right to seek relief from the Court in connection with the intended use of Confidential Information in any such hearing or trial. Reference by the Parties to confidential documents or information at trial, pursuant to an order entered by the Court as described in this paragraph, shall be considered to be: (1) "pursuant to the order of the court of competent jurisdiction" and authorized by 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(11) or any other similar statutory provision governing disclosure. *See also* paragraph (E)(8) below (providing advance notice to Producing Party prior to use of Confidential Information in open court or in support of a dispositive motion).



6. This Protective Order governs the disclosure, use, and handling of all Confidential Information, regardless of the format or medium in which such Confidential Information is generated, stored, or maintained.
7. Any Confidential Information referenced in any pleading or contained in any Document filed with the Court in this Action by the Producing Party shall at the time of filing cease to be Confidential Information unless the Producing Party files the un-redacted pleading or Document under seal.
8. Nothing in this Protective Order shall restrict the right of any Producing Party to use its own Confidential Information for any purpose whatsoever, but if any such use results in a disclosure that causes the Confidential Information to lose its designation as Confidential Information, then it shall no longer be subject to any protection under this Protective Order.
9. This Protective Order applies only to disclosures, uses, and handling of Confidential Information occurring after the entry of this Protective Order.
10. Neither the termination of this Action nor the termination of employment of any person who has had access to any Confidential Information shall relieve such person of their obligations under this Protective Order, which shall survive.
11. Any party may at any time seek modification of this Order by agreement or, failing agreement, by motion to the Court.

C. Method for Designating Confidential Information

1. Designations of Confidential Information shall be made by the Producing Party, prior to or at the time of production, except as otherwise provided by this Protective Order.
2. The Designation of Confidential Information should be limited only to those Documents that qualify under the appropriate standards or under the definition of “Confidential Information” in Section A(2) of this Protective Order.
3. Documents produced in discovery in this Action shall be designated as containing “Confidential Information.”

- a. For documents produced in paper or an electronic form that allows endorsements or similar designation on the image, the designation shall appear by the inclusion of the marking of “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” on each page of the document asserted to contain Confidential Information, or on a cover sheet appended to the document.
  - b. For electronic information that is provided in native form or a format that is not amenable to visible endorsement on the image, the file name(s) shall begin with “CONFIDENTIAL.”
  - c. The media on which the Confidential Information is provided (e.g., CD, DVD, external hard drive) also must be and remain plainly labeled with “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” unless and until the protection of the data within the media is removed. Any copying or transferring of electronic files that are designated as Confidential Material must be done in a manner that maintains the protection for all copies, including, but not limited to, in the filename(s) and the location where the copies are stored and users’ access thereto.
4. For interrogatory answers and responses to requests for admission, designation of Confidential Information shall be made by placing within each interrogatory answer or response to requests for admission asserted to contain Confidential Information the following: CONFIDENTIAL pursuant to the Court’s Protective Order dated MM/DD/YYYY (ECF No. XX).
5. Because this case may require the use of Confidential Information in litigation, deposition testimony shall automatically be CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER, unless the parties stipulate otherwise or the Court rules otherwise in response to an appropriate motion. Documents that are designated CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER, including deposition transcripts and associated exhibits, may be disclosed to deponents who have been given a



copy of this Protective Order and have signed a declaration in the form attached hereto as “Exhibit A,” in accordance with paragraph (E)(4) of this order.

6. For any other Document or item produced in discovery in this Action not falling within subparagraphs C(3), (4) or (5) above, designation of Confidential Information shall be made by labeling the item or the item’s container with CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER. If only a portion or portions of the information contained in the item warrant protection as Confidential Information, it shall be accompanied by a cover letter identifying the specific portion or portions so designated.
7. If it comes to a Producing Party’s attention that information designated as Confidential Information does not qualify or no longer qualifies for protection, the Producing Party must promptly notify all Parties that it is withdrawing the designation for the applicable information.

D. Challenging Confidentiality Designations

1. A Challenging Party shall not be obliged to challenge the propriety of a Confidential Information designation at the time made, and a failure to do so shall not preclude a subsequent challenge thereto.
2. The Challenging Party shall initiate a challenge to the designation of any Confidential Information under this Protective Order by providing to the Designating Party (a) written notice of each designation it is challenging, and (b) a description of the basis of each challenge.
3. The Challenging Party and the Designating Party shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin a meet and confer process within seven (7) calendar days after the Designating Party receives notice from the Challenging Party. During the conferring process, the Challenging Party must convey its basis for the challenge and the Designating Party must have an opportunity to review the applicable documents and either keep or change the designation. If the challenged designation(s) total 100 pages or less, the Designating Party must communicate its decision(s) to the Receiving Party

within fourteen (14) calendar days after receipt of notice of the challenge. For designation(s) totaling more than 100 pages, the parties, acting in good faith, shall agree on a reasonable time for the Designating Party to advise the Challenging Party of its decision.

4. If the Designating Party decides to withdraw its designation, it shall give notice of this change to all parties.
5. If the Challenging and Designating Parties cannot come to a resolution within the time set forth in paragraph 3 above, or as otherwise agreed, the Challenging Party may file a motion seeking a determination from the Court.
6. Any information designated as Confidential Information pursuant to and after the entry by the Court of this Protective Order shall be treated as Confidential Information until such time as (a) the Designating Party agrees that it shall no longer be treated as Confidential Information, or (b) the Court rules that such information should not be treated as Confidential Information.

E. Disclosure, Use, and Handling of Confidential Information

1. Upon designating documents as Confidential Information, Respondent is authorized to release to Petitioner and the Court in this case, such documents, including documents from government files which contain discoverable, unredacted third-party Confidential Information, without obtaining written consent of the third parties whose names, addresses, and other Confidential Information may be present in such documents.
2. A Receiving Party may use Confidential Information, in connection with this Action only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this Action, and shall disclose such Confidential Information only in accordance with the terms of this Protective Order.
3. Counsel of record and Petitioner, who is appearing pro-se, are responsible for employing reasonable measures, consistent with this Protective Order, to control access to and secure distribution of Confidential Information.



4. Confidential Information shall only be disclosed, summarized, described, characterized, or otherwise communicated or made available in whole or in part to the following persons:
  - a. Counsel (including outside counsel) for the Parties, including associated personnel necessary to assist counsel in this Action, such as litigation assistants, paralegals, and litigation support, information technology, information or records management, investigative, secretarial, or clerical personnel;
  - b. Current employees of the Parties who are assisting with respect to this Action;
  - c. Any person with prior authorized access to the Confidential Information;
  - d. Current employees of the Producing Party;
  - e. Current employees of other federal agencies, including, but not limited to the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State;
  - f. Witnesses, potential witnesses, and deponents, including their counsel;
  - g. Court reporters and other persons not employed by this Court, retained to record or transcribe testimony or argument at interviews or depositions in connection with this Action;
  - h. Photocopying, data processing, and other support services that are reasonably necessary to litigation in this Action;
  - i. Retained expert witnesses and consultants;
  - j. Mediators or arbitrators; and
  - k. This Court (including any judicial officer to whom this Court may refer this matter for settlement purposes), jurors, and Court personnel, including persons recording or transcribing testimony or argument at a conference, hearing, trial, or appeal in this Action.
5. Disclosure to the persons referenced in subsections (E)(4)(f)-(i) above may only occur after the person to whom the disclosure is being made has been given a copy of this Protective Order and has signed a declaration in the form attached hereto as "Exhibit A."

6. Persons receiving Confidential Information pursuant to the terms of this Protective Order are prohibited from disclosing it to any person except in conformance with this Protective Order.
7. Unless the Designating Party gives written permission, all Confidential Information that is filed with the Court must be (a) filed under seal or in camera in accordance with the Court's Local Rules and procedures, or (b) redacted from any filing that is publicly available. However, the Parties are not required to follow such filing requirements when a brief or memorandum merely cites to documents marked as CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER without revealing Confidential Information, or references information contained within documents marked CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER without revealing Confidential Information.
  - a. No document shall be filed under seal unless counsel or a pro-se party secures a court order allowing the filing of a document, or portion thereof, under seal. An application to file a document under seal shall be served on opposing counsel, and on the person or entity that has custody and control of the document, if different from opposing counsel or a pro-se party. If opposing counsel or a pro-se party, or the person or entity who has custody and control of the document, wishes to oppose the application, they must contact the chambers of the judge who will rule on the application to notify the Court that an opposition to the application will be filed.
8. If a Party or anyone subject to this Protective Order receives a subpoena under Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 (or an equivalent mechanism under state law) seeking Confidential Information as designated in this Action, the Party or such individual shall promptly notify the Designating Party and shall not disclose any Confidential Information until the Designating Party has had a reasonable opportunity to inform the subpoenaed person either (a) that the Designating Party does not object to the production of the Confidential Information or (b) that the Designating Party will seek appropriate relief or protection



from the proper Court to prevent the production. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection of its designated Confidential Information, and nothing in this Protective Order should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a subpoenaed person to disobey a lawful directive from this or another court.

9. If the need arises for any party to disclose Confidential Information in a proceeding in open Court or in support of a dispositive motion, it may do so only after giving seven (7) days' notice to the producing party who, after a good faith effort to meet-and-confer, may seek additional relief from the Court.

F. Inadvertent Production of Confidential Information

1. Nothing herein shall be deemed or construed as a waiver of any applicable privilege, right of privacy, or proprietary interest with respect to any information or item. The Parties agree to follow Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(B) with respect to any inadvertently or unintentionally produced or disclosed Confidential Information.
2. If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it, or a person to whom it has disclosed Confidential Information in accordance with this Protective Order, has disclosed Confidential Information to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Protective Order, the Receiving Party shall, upon learning of the unauthorized disclosure: (a) promptly notify the person(s) to whom the unauthorized disclosure was made that the unauthorized disclosure contains Confidential Information subject to this Protective Order; (b) promptly make all reasonable efforts to obtain the return of the Confidential Information and to prevent further unauthorized disclosures of the Confidential Information, including requesting the person who received the unauthorized disclosure to agree to be bound by the terms of this Protective Order by executing a declaration in the form attached as "Exhibit A"; and (c) within five (5) calendar days notify the Producing Party and all other Parties of the identity of the person(s) to whom the unauthorized disclosure was made, the circumstances surrounding the disclosure, and

the steps taken to prevent any use or further disclosure of the Confidential Information that was the subject of the unauthorized disclosure.

G. Disposition of Documents Containing Confidential Information

1. Except as provided in this Protective Order, within 90 days of the final termination of this Action, whether by settlement, judgment, or other disposition or conclusion and all appeals or opportunities to appeal therefrom, a Receiving Party shall take reasonable steps either to (a) destroy or delete all items designated as Confidential Information or (b) return them to the Designating Party, depending upon the Designating Party's stated reasonable preference, except materials that exist on back-up tapes or similar systems. Materials that exist on back-up tapes, systems, or similar storage need not be immediately deleted or destroyed, and, instead, such materials shall be overwritten and destroyed in the normal course of business. Until they are overwritten in the normal course of business, the Receiving Party will take reasonable steps to limit access, if any, to the persons necessary to conduct routine IT and cybersecurity functions. In the course of disposing of information in its possession under this paragraph, Receiving Party also will take reasonable steps to notify persons to whom it distributed Confidential Information pursuant to this Order that such information should be returned to Receiving Party or destroyed by the person possessing the information with written confirmation to Receiving Party.
2. For material that contains or reflects Confidential Information, but that constitutes or reflects counsel's work product, or that of retained consultants and experts, counsel of record for the Parties shall be entitled to retain such work product in their files in accordance with the provisions of this Protective Order, so long as it is and remains clearly marked to reflect that it contains Confidential Information subject to this Protective Order.
3. Counsel of record for the Parties, or any unrepresented party, shall also be entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings; affidavits; motion papers; trial, deposition, and



hearing transcripts; legal memoranda; correspondence; deposition and trial exhibits; expert reports; briefs; other papers filed with the Court; and any other parts of the trial record, even if such material contains Confidential Information, so long as such material is and remains clearly marked to reflect that it contains Confidential Information. Even after the final disposition of this Action, the terms of this Protective Order shall continue to govern the disclosure, use, and handling of any Confidential Information unless and until its Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order directs.

4. In particular, attorneys for the United States may maintain copies of any documents designated Confidential in their case file for this case, and may maintain copies of any notes or summaries containing such Confidential material in their case file for this case, subject to 44 U.S.C. § 3101, et seq., and 5 U.S.C. § 552, et seq.

H. Inadvertent Disclosure of Privileged Information

- A. The Court hereby orders pursuant to Rule 502(d) of the Federal Rules of Evidence, Rule 26(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Court's inherent authority that the production of a document, or part of a document, shall not constitute a waiver of any privilege or protection as to any portion of that document, or as to any undisclosed privileged or protected communications or information concerning the same subject matter, in this or in any other proceeding, subject to this Protective Order.
- B. This Order applies to attorney-client privilege, work-product protection as defined by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 26(b), governmental privileges, or any other applicable privilege. Nothing in this Order shall constitute an admission that any document disclosed in this litigation is subject to any of the foregoing privileges or protections, or that any party is entitled to raise or assert such privileges. Additionally, nothing in this Order shall prohibit parties from withholding from production any document covered by any applicable privilege or other protection.
- C. The parties intend that this stipulated Order shall displace the provisions of Fed. R. Evid. 502(b)(1) and (2). That is, the disclosure of privileged or protected information, as

described above, in this litigation shall not constitute a subject matter waiver of the privilege or protection in this or any other federal or state proceeding, regardless of the standard of care or specific steps taken to prevent disclosure. However, nothing in this Order shall limit a party's right to conduct a pre-production review of documents as it deems appropriate.

D. The procedures applicable to a claim of privilege on a produced Document and the resolution thereof shall be as follows:

- a. If a Receiving Party discovers a Document, or part thereof, produced by a Producing Party appears to be privileged or otherwise protected, the Receiving Party shall promptly notify the Producing Party. Upon confirmation from the Producing Party that the identified Document contains Produced Privileged Information and request to comply with the stipulations in this Order ("Privilege Notice"), the Receiving Party must return the Document or destroy it and certify that it has been destroyed to the Producing Party. The Receiving Party must also promptly identify, sequester, and destroy any notes taken about the Document. If a Receiving Party disclosed the Document specified before receiving the Privilege Notice, it must take reasonable steps to retrieve it, and so notify the Producing Party of the disclosure and its efforts to retrieve the Document. In addition, the Receiving Party may not make use of that Document for any purpose. Nothing in this Order is intended to shift the burden to identify privileged and protected Documents from the Producing Party to the Receiving Party.
- b. If in connection with the pending Action a Producing Party determines that a Document containing Privileged Information, or part thereof, was produced by the Producing Party, the Producing Party shall provide notice to the Receiving Party. The notice must contain information sufficient to identify the Document, such as a Bates number or other identifying information. The Receiving Party must promptly—within five (5) days—return the specified Document(s) and any copies



or destroy the Document(s) and copies and certify to the Producing Party through the Receiving Party's Counsel of Record, or a pro-se party, that the Document(s) and copies have been destroyed. The Receiving Party must sequester any notes taken about the Document. If a Receiving Party disclosed the Document or information specified in the notice before receiving the Privilege Notice, it must take reasonable steps to retrieve it, and so notify the Producing Party of the disclosure and its efforts to retrieve the Document or information.

- c. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of the notification that disclosed information has been returned or destroyed, or within a different time upon written agreement of the Parties or order of the Court, the Producing Party shall produce a privilege log with respect to the Documents or portion thereof included in the notification.
- d. Upon receiving the notification, if a Receiving Party wishes to dispute a Producing Party's notification, the Receiving Party shall promptly—within five (5) days—meet and confer with the Producing Party. The Document(s) shall be sequestered immediately upon receiving the notification and not be used by the Receiving Party in the Action (e.g., filed as an exhibit to a pleading; used in deposition) while the dispute is pending. If the Parties are unable to come to an agreement about the privilege assertions made in the privilege notice, the Receiving Party may make a motion for a judicial determination of the privilege claim. The motion shall not assert as a ground for entering such an Order the fact or circumstances of the inadvertent production.
- e. The Producing Party retains the burden of establishing the privileged or protected nature of any produced Privileged Information. Nothing in this Order shall limit the right of any Party to petition the Court for an order compelling production of such disclosed Document(s) or to request an in camera review of the disclosed information or Document.

- f. Pending resolution of the judicial determination, the Parties shall refrain from using the challenged information for any purpose and shall not disclose it to any person other than those required by law to be served with a copy of the motion to the Court. The Receiving Party's motion challenging the assertion must not publicly disclose the information claimed to be privileged. Any further briefing by any Party shall also not publicly disclose the information claimed to be privileged if the privilege claim remains unresolved or is resolved in the Producing Party's favor
- g. If a Document must be returned or destroyed as determined by the process above, that Document, along with copies and notes about the Document, that exist on back-up tapes, information technology ("IT") systems, or similar storage need not be immediately deleted or destroyed, and, instead, such materials shall be overwritten and destroyed in the normal course of business. Until they are overwritten in the normal course of business, the Receiving Party will take reasonable steps to limit access, if any, to the persons necessary to conduct routine IT and cybersecurity functions. Receiving Parties shall also remain bound by the Protective Order in this Action as long as such information is retained on any of the Receiving Party's systems, and the information must be treated in conformity with this Protective Order.

*White Plains*  
Dated: New York, New York

3/13, 2025

SO ORDERED

*Clifford Serbell*

United States District Judge

*The Clerk shall terminate  
ECF No. 25*



**Exhibit A**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

DAVID RAMOS,	)	
	)	7:21-CV-07881 (CS)
Petitioner,	)	
	)	
v.	)	
PAMELA BONDI,	)	
UNITD STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	

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**CERTIFICATION**

I have been informed by counsel that certain documents or information to be disclosed to me in connection with the matter entitled have been designated as confidential. I have been informed that any such documents or information labeled "CONFIDENTIAL" are confidential by Order of the Court.

I hereby agree that I will not disclose any information contained in such documents to any other person. I further agree not to use any such information for any purpose other than this litigation.

DATED:

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Signed in the presence of: